

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XVI.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

NUMBER 12.

SPAIN HAS A CHANCE.

The Can Redeem Herself by Granting Autonomy to Cuba.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Cuban Situation Is Discussed at Very Great Length.

SOME STRONG INTIMATIONS.

Time Not Ripe For Armed Intervention b^u United States.

WILSON TARIFF BILL DEFENDED.

The President Believes If It Were Given a Fair Chance Under Favorable Circumstances It Would Produce Sufficient Revenue.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Cleveland's annual message, delivered to Congress Monday, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our free institutions to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest.

A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I herein submit to the congress certain information concerning national affairs with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details concerning matters within federal control which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in departmental reports. I shall also further curtail this communication by omitting a minute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in executive messages, but are now contained in a report of the secretary of state, which is herewith submitted.

Hateful and Bloody.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had, during the past year, assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demands of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated.

Instead, however, of welcoming a soft and disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not infrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith. While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our government at home and minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship.

Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed; but the best feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreaks of blind fury which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only be resisted by the Ottoman government, but would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey.

Pillage and Destruction.

Several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a measure of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency. We have made claims against the Turkish government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harpoot and Marash during uprisings at those places. Thus far the validity of these demands has not been admitted, though our minister, prior to such outrages and in anticipation of danger, demanded protection for the persons and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and notwithstanding that strong evidence exists of actual complicity of Turkish soldiers in the work of destruction and robbery, the facts, as they now appear, do not permit us to doubt the justice of these claims, and nothing will be omitted to bring about their prompt settlement.

A number of Armenian refugees having arrived at our ports, an order has lately been obtained from the Turkish government permitting the wives and children of such refugees to join them here. It is hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be interposed to prevent the escape of all those who seek to avoid the perils which threaten them in Turkish dominions.

Our recently appointed consul to Erzurum is at his post discharging the duties of his office, though for some unaccountable reason his formal exequatur from the Sultan has not been issued.

I do not believe that the present somber prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It so mars the human and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still remain at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country.

If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, as is evinced by her unflinching devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, and character, and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms.

If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. As the contest goes on the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is about to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party.

It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority that, at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper.

No Pitched Battles.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline and equipment could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage.

But they are called upon to face a foe which can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from umbrae and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side.

In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and deplorable.

They are also participated in by bands of marauders who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as may be the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable.

Wholesale Annihilation.

But while such seemed the original policy of the government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

It is to the same end that, in pursuance of general orders, Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar, a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage which have taken place during the last two years.

It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year, and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar-producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory.

Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroads, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1890 to about \$105,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, it amounted to nearly \$80,000,000.

Vexatious and Costly.

Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly. Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds and by other means which the nature of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made subjects of criminal prosecution.

Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorting to a view to possible protection by this government, and not naturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin.

The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread

sympathy the people of this country always and instinctively feel for every struggle for the better and freer government, and which, in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population, leads in only too many instances to active and personal participation in the contest.

The result is that this government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages for injuries to persons and property, now estimated at many millions of dollars, and to ask explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials whose zeal for the suppression of the rebellion sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging to the nonoffending citizens of a friendly power. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police a long line of seacoast against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent.

Positive Intervention.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States.

It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because an untimely and impractical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized.

But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there, unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal.

It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing intervening strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of war between the United States and Spain—war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be neither admired nor denied. The United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.

Further, though, the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity. It is in truth the most pacific of powers and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all dreams of conquest, and prevent any easting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive.

Our Conduct Toward Spain.

That our conduct towards Spain and her dominions has constituted no exception to this national disposition is made manifest by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising at Yara in 1868.

No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with China unquestionably evinces no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people.

They are in truth do not forget her connection with the discovery of the western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean, and an enormous debt accumulated, that the costly possession of the Gen of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown.

And yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have shamed their eyes to the course of events in Cuba, nor have failed to realize the existence of conceded grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen without even regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government.

It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife with honor and advantage to Spain, and with the achievement of all reasonable objects of the insurrection.

General Autonomy.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy, home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects, there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances.

It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection, the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and, as shown by past experience, the utter and

imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her government and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove.

During such circumstances as to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at its mercy by throwing down their arms has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms can not be relied upon—must of course be considered, though we have no right to assume and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

Proposition to Spain.

Nevertheless, all realizing that suspensions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always unnatural and not always justifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantee.

While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island.

It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgents, upon the lines above indicated, may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and our laws, will always be at the disposal of either party.

Whatever circumstances may arise our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

Our Patience May Be Exhausted.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly cooperation.

When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the needless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

Our Conduct Toward Spain.

Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents irreversibly changed, let us not be led into a conflict heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by the considerations of humanity and the desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation, will prompt measures to be taken to remedy this condition, and that every encouragement given to this deserving body of unpaid and voluntary citizen-soldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble.

It is gratifying to note the satisfactory results that have followed the inauguration of the new system provided for by the act of May 28, 1896, under which certain federal officials are compensated by salaries instead of fees.

The Venezuelan Question.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of dispute between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela, annulling the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are advanced and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date. The scheme of examining applicants for certain consular positions to test their competency and fitness, adopted under an executive order issued on the 20th day of September, 1895, has fully demonstrated the usefulness of this innovation. In connection with this plan of examination, promotions and transfers of deserving immigrants have been quite extensively made, with excellent results.

Consular System.

Seven were appointed to places not included in the order of September 20, 1895, and four appointments, as above stated, involved no change of incumbency. The inspection of consular offices, provided for an appropriation for that purpose at the last session of the congress, has been productive of such wholesome effects that I hope this important work will in the future be continued. I know of nothing that can be done with the same slight expense so improving to the service.

I desire to repeat the recommendation

EVENING BULLETIN. CONGRESS CONVENES.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.
One month..... 25 Three months..... 75
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TELEPHONE 46.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

ACTING GOVERNOR WORTHINGTON still has that "pardon mill" in good running order.

The State Treasury was given a big boast Monday. Sheriff Pfanzl, of Jefferson County, paid in \$243,000.

WHAT will some of the newspapers have to talk about when Governor Bradley disposes of that "extra session" question?

ANOTHER Republican journal is troubled over the "financial question." The Frankfort Capital, Governor Bradley's personal organ so a dispatch states, suspended publication Monday. The Governor can now fall back upon the Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE Governor is being implored to offer rewards for the tollgate raiders in Central Kentucky. Why don't the county officials of the counties where the lawlessness prevails do their duty? If they will but do what the occasion demands, it will not be necessary to call on the State.

It is worth while quoting from the Mercantile and Financial Times the following:

"During the first nine months of the present year we exported more than \$2,750,000 worth of American bicycles, and our exports of typewriting machines are now running over \$100,000 a month.

"Such heavy increases as these in single items of our exports indicate unmistakably the lines of our future leadership in international trade. On low grade goods we may have to make concessions to the competition of cheap labor, but on everything that requires skill and brains we are easily first among manufacturing nations.

"Already the greatest manufacturing nation of the world, we ought to become greatest in international trade. That supremacy is within our reach. We can have it whenever we make up our minds to take it."

PERSONAL.

—Mr. J. C. C. Mayo, of Paintsville, was at the Central Monday.

—Hon. A. O. Stanley, of Flemingsburg, was in Maysville Monday.

—Mr. James Shannon, of Cincinnati, is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Kane, Jr., 61 Vinc street.

—Miss Margaret Ingles, of Paris, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cummings, of Limestone street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Slattery, of Bourbon County, have been visiting relatives here for the past few days.

—Mrs. Sallie Fronk, of Forest avenue, attended the funeral of the late Charles Berry, of Elizaville, and will visit relatives at Georgetown before returning home.

—Mr. John A. Logan and son, of Poplar Plains, and Messrs. William C. Linn and William Molloy, of Flemingsburg, were at the Central last night on their way to Cincinnati.

—Covington Commonwealth, Monday: "Mrs. F. A. Hays, of Maysville, is the guest of her son, Mr. William Hays, at Ormsby. Mrs. Hays came especially at this time to attend the funeral services of the late Mr. Hansen Worthington. She will leave for her home this afternoon."

—The following news comes from Lebanon, Ky.: "Mrs. A. J. Grundy and her sister, Miss Cetta McElroy, entertained this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Hunter Mason, of Third avenue, Louisville, and Mrs. Jerry Caldwell, of Danville, Ky. The reception was held at Grundyana, the country home, which is situated one and a half miles from town. The invitations ran up in the hundreds including all the 400 of this and neighboring counties, and never did fair woman make a handsomer appearance."

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at J. James Wood's drug store.

C. and O. Employees Must Keep Out of Saloons.

A special from Hinton, W. Va., says the Chesapeake and Ohio has revived an order that all employees of the road who are observed entering saloons or using intoxicating liquor will be dismissed.

CONTRACTOR MARTIN, of the penitentiary chair plant, has just paid into the State Treasury \$23,000 for chairs.

The Senate and House Again Ready For Business.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RECEIVED.

It Is Read in Both Houses After Which an Adjournment Is Taken.—Ex-Speaker Crisp's Death Announced in the House and Appropriate Resolutions Adopted. No Business of Any Kind Transacted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The United States senate began the second session of the Fifty-fourth congress with crowded galleries and with that accompaniment of activity and of greeting that usually attends the reassembling of congress. But the upper branch of congress never puts aside its dignity, and the meeting developed no demonstrations or dramatic incidents.

The reading of the president's message was the feature of the proceedings and beyond this, no attempt was made to enter upon the business of the session. To many of the foreign representatives occupying the diplomatic gallery the message had special interest and significance owing to the parts they had taken in the conspicuous foreign events to which the president referred. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and the new Turkish minister, Moustapha Bey, were present.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, was not in attendance during the day, but two of the secretaries of the Spanish legation carefully noted the references to the Cuban conflict. Minister Hatch of Hawaii and Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, were attentive listeners, although the message contained no reference to the Hawaiian Islands.

The diplomatic gallery was vacated as soon as the foreign questions referred to in the message had been read.

On the floor of the senate printed copies of the message were distributed and these gave the senators opportunity to read the salient features instead of listening to them. As a result there was scant attention after the reading had proceeded beyond the first half hour.

The reading of the message closed at 3:35 p. m., having taken just 1 hour and 50 minutes. The president's closing reference to trusts and monopolies was carefully followed by Mr. Sherman, author of the anti-trust law, to which the president referred.

After the usual formality of laying the message on the table, the senate, on motion of Mr. Hale (Rep., Mo.) adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Resolutions on the Death of Ex-Speaker Crisp Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—While the scenes attending the opening of the house were both brilliant and interesting in the crowds that thronged the galleries and the conspicuous personages present, the proceedings themselves were dull and spiritless, being distinctly routine. The house met, the chaplain invoked the divine blessing on the work of the session, the roll was called, a committee consisting of Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Turner of Georgia, was appointed to wait on the president and the latter's annual communication was read.

The reading consumed 1 hour and 40 minutes. It was Mr. Cleveland's farewell message, and there was much curiosity as to his views on Cuba especially, but there was no demonstration either of approval or dissent throughout its reading.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) informally announced the untimely death of his late colleague, ex-Speaker Crisp, and that at some future day he would ask the house to fix a day for paying tribute "to his distinguished character and eminent public service."

A resolution presented by him reciting that the house had heard with profound regret the announcement of Mr. Crisp's death was adopted, after which, at 3:45 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house immediately adjourned.

Resolutions of Respect.

We the committee appointed by the Orangeburg school to draft resolutions of respect to Halde Roe, who departed this life November 27, 1896, beg leave to report, as follows:

WHEREAS, All wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed schoolmate, Halde Roe, we humbly submit to His wisdom and knowledge. Therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathies are extended to all the relatives and friends in this great sorrow, realizing that another has lost an obedient and affectionate daughter, the brothers and sisters a loving sister and all of us a true and faithful friend.

Resolved, That we, the remaining pupils of the Orangeburg school, do not forget that while we mourn the death of our friend Halde, that we too will sooner or later be called upon to pass from earth away; therefore let us emulate her virtues and be a true Christian character, and live so we may meet her in an unbroken school before Christ, the great Teacher of all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family and another copy be kept in the archives of our school.

LELIA HERBERT,
LAURA MASON,
MARY E. DICKSON,
LUCILLE COOPER,
MARGIE LENNAN,
WILLIE C. CAMPBELL.

Committee.

Resolved, That in the loss of Halde the members of our school have lost a kind and affectionate friend, the school, a faithful and studious pupil and an intellectual and Christian example, and

Resolved, That our sincere sympathies are extended to all the relatives and friends in this great sorrow, realizing that another has lost an obedient and affectionate daughter, the brothers and sisters a loving sister and all of us a true and faithful friend.

Resolved, That we, the remaining pupils of the Orangeburg school, do not forget that while we mourn the death of our friend Halde, that we too will sooner or later be called upon to pass from earth away; therefore let us emulate her virtues and be a true Christian character, and live so we may meet her in an unbroken school before Christ, the great Teacher of all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family and another copy be kept in the archives of our school.

Miss Rena Mae Coryell is visiting relatives at Maysville.

Mr. C. M. Redman, who has been quite ill for the past week, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. J. L. Cruce and daughter, Miss Annie, were shopping at Manchester Monday of last week.

Mr. Stephen Valentine and Miss Hattie Power visited friends at Forman's Springs Thanksgiving day.

Miss Lou Yaneey, who has been critically ill for the past few months, we are glad to report is improving.

Miss Annie Stubblefield has returned to her home after a week's visit with friends at "Orchard Farm."

Mrs. J. N. Lynch, of Maysville, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her mother, Mrs. Julia Stubblefield, of near Rectorville.

Mr. S. B. Tully, the polite and gentlemanly night operator of the C. and O. at Springdale, Mr. C. G. Degman, Mr. E. L. Cobb and Miss Tillie Applegate, all of Springdale, were recent Plumville visitors.

The two week's protracted meeting here closed with eleven additions to the church. The meeting was conducted by the pastor and Elder Bolling, one of the most eloquent preachers and also President of the Kentucky Christian Conference.

SPRINGDALE.

Elder T. P. Degman went to Plumville Sunday.

John Dean, of Washington, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Several of our young folks are attending the protracted meeting at Fears.

Squire Grigsby, of Sardis, was visiting the family of T. P. Degman Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Isiah Holt went to Maysville Saturday to visit her brother, Park Huffman. Though Mrs.

Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, 25 cents.

COUNTY CULLINGS.

Items Picked Up by the Bulletin's Correspondents in Mason and Elsewhere.

GERMANTOWN.

Miss Mollie Duzan, of Aberdeen, O., is the guest of Mrs. Will Kabler.

Elder Campbell, of Lexington, will preach at the Christian Church on next Sunday.

Lou Combs, a very popular colored man of our town, died at the infirmary on Sunday morning.

John J. Kirk has reuted and will move this week into the brick, corner of Broadway and Main.

James Bishop and family have moved in with his son-in-law, Prof. Curry, until he can purchase property to suit him.

Persimmons are plenty and very fine since the freezes, and people from Mason are helping the opossums to make way with them.

Wm. Silles, agent for Liggett & Myers, the great tobacco firm of St. Louis, is at his father's, Lord Silles, as is also his grandchild, Mrs. Maggie Dawson, and husband.

Rev. Welburn was greeted by large and attentive congregations, morning and evening of the Sabbath. As announced previously services will continue and he will be assisted by Rev. Wallace, of Mt. Olivet.

The little kids composing the juvenile missionary society were greeted with quite an audience on Sunday evening, and right well were they entertained by the exercise. They promise us a public entertainment in the near future.

Quite a company of the friends of Prof. Curry were invited to his residence on last Monday evening to rejoice with him and his family on the annual return of his natal day. After a most elegant supper of delectable edibles, tastefully served, the evening passed pleasantly by with music and various games, and all left wishing for the Prof. and his family many happy returns of a similar anniversary.

On Friday evening a goodly number of old and young assembled at the home of T. M. Dora to enjoy a musical given by the pupils of Miss Daisy Pollock. Those of her class who performed and sang to the great delight of the friends were Misses Florence and Katie Fowler, Dora Reeker, Bessie Gallagher and Gertrude Pollock. Miss Mary Dimmitt gave a delightful recitation. The company present were highly entertained and left with a firm conviction that the musical reputation of the place gave to the world such celebrities as Marie Deever and others will not suffer while in the keeping of Miss Daisy.

PLUMVILLE.

Miss Rena Mae Coryell is visiting relatives at Maysville.

Mr. C. M. Redman, who has been quite ill for the past week, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. J. L. Cruce and daughter, Miss Annie, were shopping at Manchester Monday of last week.

Mr. Stephen Valentine and Miss Hattie Power visited friends at Forman's Springs Thanksgiving day.

Miss Lou Yaneey, who has been critically ill for the past few months, we are glad to report is improving.

Miss Annie Stubblefield has returned to her home after a week's visit with friends at "Orchard Farm."

Mrs. J. N. Lynch, of Maysville, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her mother, Mrs. Julia Stubblefield, of near Rectorville.

Mr. S. B. Tully, the polite and gentlemanly night operator of the C. and O. at Springdale, Mr. C. G. Degman, Mr. E. L. Cobb and Miss Tillie Applegate, all of Springdale, were recent Plumville visitors.

The two week's protracted meeting here closed with eleven additions to the church. The meeting was conducted by the pastor and Elder Bolling, one of the most eloquent preachers and also President of the Kentucky Christian Conference.

SPRINGDALE.

Elder T. P. Degman went to Plumville Sunday.

John Dean, of Washington, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Several of our young folks are attending the protracted meeting at Fears.

Squire Grigsby, of Sardis, was visiting the family of T. P. Degman Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Isiah Holt went to Maysville Saturday to visit her brother, Park Huffman. Though Mrs.

FIVE DOLLARS.

Start our Jacket and Cape prices, and not too much to pay for the hand-somest garments, either, even should it reach \$20. We want your trade, and we know the only way to hold it, and the getting's nothing if we can't keep it, is to give you big values for your dollars. We are not selling ordinary wraps for \$10 and \$12, but special values that came to us at a discount.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Very handsome stock for Christmas selling. The small priced lots have a share, too, 60c, a dozen—good every-day hemstitch handkerchiefs, soft finish, \$1.25 a dozen. Pretty scalloped edge, hemstitched and embroidered, sheer quality, \$1.75 a dozen. Pure linen, hemstitched, hand embroidered in each corner. Also pure linen handkerchiefs, with handsome open work initial hand embroidered.

STACKS OF UNDERWEAR.

Not a shoddy garment among them. We'll sell you only honest Underwear. Our fleece lined Vests and Drawers at 25c. each or combination at 50c. All

WHAT



CAN BE MORE

GRATIFYING

To a merchant than that his efforts to please the public are appreciated? The crowds that are flocking to our house during our CUT PRICE "money-raising" sale testify that we keep faith with the public. It MUST also be gratifying to you to secure such bargains in GOOD CLOTHING as we give you in this sale. To keep you on the right track, we will again mention a few of the best values we offer—

Substantial, Good Wearing Children's Suits, worth \$2.50.....	\$1.45
All Wool Children's Suits, made to sell at \$4.50.....	2.40
Best Imported English Chevlot Children's Suits, worth \$6.50, 4.50	
Mens' All Wool Single and Double Breasted Chevlot Sack Suits, in blue, grey and brown, never sold under \$8.50.....	4.90
Mens' Best Washington Mills Chevlot Suits, regular price \$12.50.....	8.75
Splendid English Clay Worsted Dress Suits.....	8.75
Finest Imported Clay Worsted Suits, equal to custom made.....	12.50

Lack of space forbids enumerating hundreds of other big bargains. INTELLIGENT customers examine OUR lines before they buy elsewhere. Please remember that these prices mean CASH when the goods are taken away.

HECHINGER & CO.,

ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

WILL QUIT THE WEED.

Bath County Farmers Can Not Dispose of Their Tobacco at a Profit.

ASHLAND, KY., Dec. 5.—Jerry Stevens, a prominent tobacco grower of near Owingsville, Bath County, while here today stated that there are many farmers of that county who had two and three years' accumulation of tobacco on hand, having been unable to dispose of it at rates admitting of a profit.

Most of these men will give attention next year to other crops.

Stevens attributes these conditions to the increased acreage in new fields, where the producers have yet to learn that tobacco raising is not so profitable as is generally believed.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired-out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or \$1 per bottle at J. J. Wood's drug store.

Real Estate Transfers.

Caroline Baber and husband to Richard Combs and Harriet Combs, a lot on south side of Fourth street; consideration \$212.50.

W. S. Watson and wife to Thomas Watson, undivided half interest in ninety acres on North Fork; consideration \$935.

Robert Watson and wife to Thomas Watson, twenty acres on Shannon; consideration \$300.

Edna Stewart to Jas. R. Roberson, a lot in Mayslick; consideration \$30.

Masonic Officers Chosen.

At the annual election of Confidence Lodge No. 52, F. and A. M., held last night, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

W. M.—S. T. Hickman.
S. W.—C. J. Collins.
J. W.—E. H. Blinzel.
S. D.—Dr. W. S. Yazzell.
J. D.—F. O. Barkley.
Treasurer—J. C. Loral.
Secretary—G. H. Martin.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costly condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

Notice P. O. S. of A.

All members of Washington Camp No. 3, P. O. S. of A., are earnestly requested to attend regular meeting Wednesday night, December 9th. Business of importance. By order of camp.

BYRON RUDY, President.
W. R. RUDY, Recording Secretary.

Fiscal Court to Meet.

A special meeting of the Fiscal Court will be held Tuesday, December 15th, to consider the acceptance and purchase of turnpike roads, and attend to any other business that may be presented.

MARGARET REID KACKLEY.

European Critics Predict For Her a Great Future—Something of Her Wonderful Success.

[Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.]

Cincinnati lovers of music and grand opera will be pleased to learn of the marvelous progress made by Miss Margaret Reid, who, it will be remembered, made her first and only appearance before a Cincinnati audience three years ago with the Bostonians. Miss Reid was leading soprano of this popular company during one short Western trip, signing an agreement with them for one season only, prior to her return to Paris for the completion of her studies. Her career has been remarkable from the first, and musical critics of Paris, London and St. Petersburg predict for her a great future, if her present good health and wonderful improvement continues.

In Paris her studies were commenced, and have continued for the past six years under the direction of Mme. Leonard, teacher of the famous diva. In 1890 Mme. Leonard made a severe test of Miss Reid's voice, and at the conclusion of it enthusiastically embraced her, and placing a kiss on her forehead, christened her "La Petite Patti."

Miss Reid was brought to sing before the late Mr. Grau, of opera fame, which resulted in her very unexpected debut in grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, the same season, as Ophelia, in Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet." The cast had been originally arranged with Miss Van Zant as Ophelia, the great LaSalle in the title role and Edolando de Reszke as King. Miss Van Zant was taken ill on the morning of the day the opera was to have been produced, and Miss Reid, who had been carefully tutored in the game by Vianesi, was chosen by Mr. Grau to take her place, although with much apprehension, but LaSalle, De Reszke and other members of the company having expressed their willingness, she was allowed to go on. Opera-goers in New York were that night treated to a surprise, and when the famous mad scene was rendered the enthusiasm was tremendous, while the next day the entire musical world was talking of her success.

PEPPER and sage at Chenoweth's.

BUCKWHEAT and pancake flour.—Calhoun's.

MERCER County voted in favor of local option Saturday by 400 majority.

BORN, to the wife of Mr. Robert Holliday, of Paducah, a fine ten-pound son.

A C. and O. train near Mt. Sterling killed twelve large cattle, and was not derailed.

The rate of State taxation will likely be increased from 42½ to 50 or 55 cents on the \$100.

MCCLANAHAN & SHERA will occupy their handsome and commodious new quarters about the first of January.

Xmas presents; we have them to suit you, also your pocket book. Call and see them at Chenoweth's drug store.

F. DEVINE, agent for Fred W. Bauer, sold a house and lot in the Sixth ward, Monday, to Lizzie Gray, colored, for \$550.

MR. ROBERT B. GRAHAM, aged twenty-one, and Miss Nannie B. Gresham, aged seventeen, of Fleming County, were married Monday by Judge Hutchins.

Mrs. ISAIAH HOLT, of Springdale, made her first visit to Maysville last Saturday. She is about thirty years old, and was born and raised within eight miles of this city.

LEE JENKINS, who four years ago shot and killed G. W. Ramsey in Lexington and received a life sentence therefor, was pardoned Friday by Lieutenant Governor Worthington.

THE C. and O. earnings for the fourth week of November showed an increase of \$57,593. The decrease for the month was \$22,932. From July 1st to date the increase \$51,947.

ORE shipments from Bath County will be greatly increased to the Ashland iron plants this month, it is said, by reason of the expected completion of the branch road to the new mines.

DR. A. GOLDSTEIN, the old and well known optician of Louisville, is still busily engaged at the Central Hotel, and our citizens should embrace this opportunity to procure glasses accurately adjusted to their eyes.

MR. J. J. PERRINE made the following sales of tobacco on the Cincinnati market a few days ago: For a party named Rebiner, one hogshead at \$19.25, and one hogshead at \$18; for Mr. Micheal Byron one hogshead of red at \$7.50.

EVERY one who sees P. J. Murphy's stock of diamonds and gold watches is surprised that such a large stock is carried in this city. Now he will give another surprise and that is the low prices at which he is selling them. Call and learn his prices before buying.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

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BALLINGER.

MARGARET REID KACKLEY.

The Cold Wave

IS HERE, AND
IF NOT PREPARED FOR
IT, COME IN AND INTERVIEW US. *

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Fleeced Underwear at 25, 35 and 50c.

Men's All Wool Shirts and Drawers at 75c. and \$1.00.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's warm Mitts at 10, 15 and 25c.

Men's Working Gloves at 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

Men's extra heavy All Wool Half Hose at 25c.

Men's Cotton Half Hose at 5c., 10c. and 12 1-2c.

Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Hose at 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25c.

Ladies' Fast Black Fleece Lined Hose at 10, 15 and 25c.

This cold snap calls for Blankets. We have them in cotton at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25.

All Wool Blankets in red, gray and white at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5 per pair.

Bed Comforts at 75c., \$1, \$1.25.

In fact everything to keep you warm will be found in our stock. Prices always the lowest.

BROWNING & CO.

Ladies'

Vici Kid Goodyear Welt, button and polish, new style lasts, \$2.50, worth \$3.00. *

F. B. RANSON & CO.

River News.

The river continues falling.

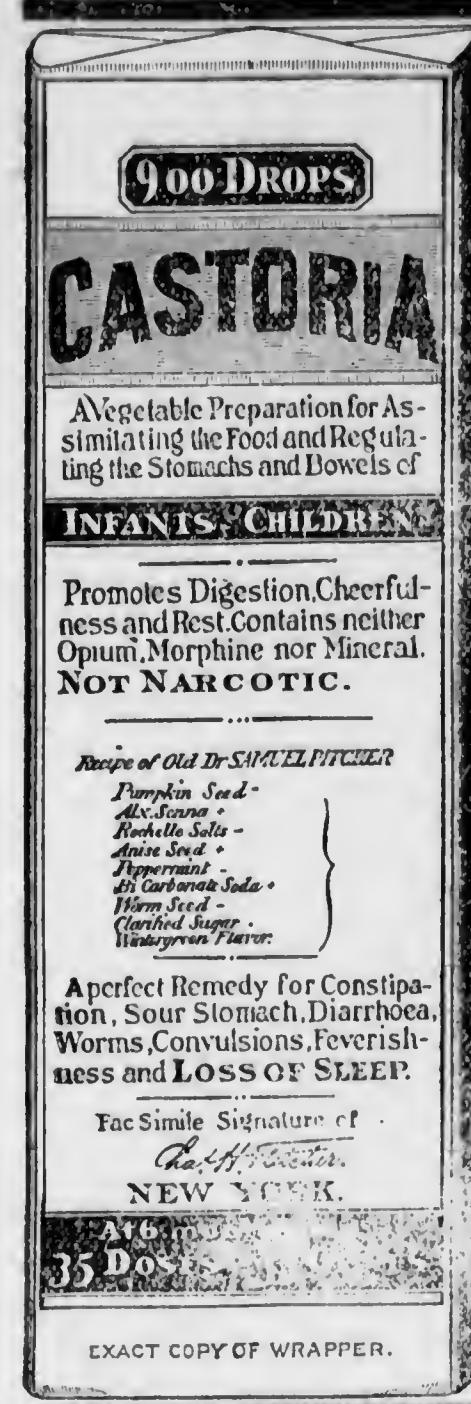
The Sherley for Pomeroy and Virginia for Pittsburg will pass up to-night. Down: Bonanza.

Enquirer: "The new J. M. Bowell left Saturday on her return trip with empties for Mt. Carbon, where she was built, at the head of navigation on Kanawha, where the Powelton Coal Works and Ship Yards are located, in the midst of the finest ship-building timber in the world, the only drawback being in getting it out of the depressions of the mountains of the wilds of New River. The fine white oak and white pine of which she is built was cut in a depression of one of the loftiest mountains, moved seven miles on a tramway drawn by steam to the top of the mountain overlooking New River, shot down a slide on the opposite side from the C. and O. Railroad, carried on a suspended steel cable across the chasm in the rocks through which the river passes and carried 100 miles to the Kanawha slack water. The oak is the finest ever built into a steamboat hull, being fine grained, perfectly clear and white, and tough and elastic as whalebone. White pine sixty feet in length, without flaw, entered into her construction. Captain John F. Rust, her commander, superintended the whole construction, and is to be congratulated on having the best built towboat that was ever launched in the West Virginia waters."

TWO SECOND-HAND buggies and one surrey for sale. S. O. PORTER, Main street.

SPECIAL SALE

AT THE BEE HIVE!



SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The facsimile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

SPAIN HAS A CHANCE.

Continued From First Page.

drawback is far outstripping any possible growth of postal revenues.

The Work of the Navy Department and its present conditions are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of ships for our navy has been energetically prosecuted by the administration upon the general lines previously adopted.

There have been authorized by congress since March, 1893, five battleships, six light-draft gunboats, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

Our Public Lands

originally amounting to 1,810,000,000 acres have been so reduced that only about 300,000,000 acres still remain in government control, excluding Alaska. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to settlers, to new states and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal price.

The patenting of land in execution of railroad grants has progressed rapidly during the year, and since the 4th day of January, 1896, about 25,000,000 acres have thus been conveyed to these corporations. I agree with the secretary of the interior that the remainder of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with and their alienation guarded by better economy and greater prudence.

The Total Indian Population

of the United States is 177,225, according to a census made in 1895, exclusive of those within the State of New York and those comprising the five civilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 38,000 children of school age. During the year 23,393 of these were enrolled in schools. It may be said in general terms that in every particular the improvement of the Indians under government care has been most marked and encouraging.

The secretary has recommended to the affairs of the agents having charge of Indians to whom all allotments have been made, strongly urge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians who have taken their lands in severalty. I earnestly join in this recommendation.

The Pension Roll.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditures which have been so often confidently foretold, still fails in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was \$138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and expense attending pension distribution, amounted to \$142,999,550.50.

There is a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 90,649. Of these 40,374 represent original allowances of claims, and 15,578 increases of existing pensions.

When I have seen those who pose as the soldier friends, active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditure, while nursing selfish schemes, I have deplored the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to attack upon pension abuses so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude.

Pacific Railroad Interests.

On January 1, 1897, with the amount already matured, more than \$13,000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued by the United States, in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific railway, including its Kansas line, and more than \$6,000,000 of like bonds, issued in aid of the Central Pacific railroad, including those issued to the Western Pacific railroad company, will have fallen due and must on that day be paid by the government.

This will create such a default on the part of these companies to the government as will give it the right to once institute proceedings to foreclose its indebtedness, which will be due January 1, 1897, there will mature between that date and January 1, 1899, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the government. These amount to more than \$20,000,000 on account of the Union Pacific lines, and exceed \$21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific lines.

The Department of Agriculture is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive

the care and encouragement of the government. From small beginnings it has grown to be the center of agricultural intelligence and the source of aid and encouragement to agricultural efforts. Large sums of money are annually appropriated for the maintenance of this department and it must be confessed that the legislation relating to it has not always been directly in the interest of practical farming or properly guarded against waste and extravagance. So far, however, as public money has been appropriated freely and sensibly to help those who actually till the soil, no expenditure has been more profitably made or more generally approved.

In my opinion the gratuitous distribution of seeds by the department as at present conducted ought to be discontinued. No one can read the statement of the secretary on this subject and doubt the extravagance and questionable results of this practice. The professed friends of the farmer, and certainly the farmers themselves, are naturally expected to be willing to rid a department devoted to the promotion of farming interests of a feature which tends so much to its discredit.

Civil Service Reform.

The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulations. It has survived the doubts of its friends, as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize and elevate the public service.

There are now in the competitive classified service upward of eighty-four thousand persons, and half of these have been included from 1880 to 1896.

Since March 4, 1892, a most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated 6th day of May, 1896, and if fourth-class postmasterships are not included in the statement it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil service law are now classified.

Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships.

The Tariff.

I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.

The statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a completed measure of tariff or tariff reform, it must be conceded it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than \$6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad, was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will, in the near future, yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime the deficit that has occurred, or may occur, need not excite or disturb us.

Deficit and Surplus.

To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury in addition to a gold reserve of one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or if not extravagantly used, must in any event be diverted from the purpose of its existence to the people. The payment therefore of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use.

Political Economy.

An individual living beyond his income and embarrassing himself with debt or drawing upon his accumulated fund of principal, is either unfortunate or improvident. The distinction is between a government, chartered with the duty of expending for the benefit of the people and for proper purposes all the money it receives from any source, and the individual who is expected to manifest a natural desire to avoid debt or to accumulate as much as possible and to live within the income derived from such accumulations, to the end that they may be increased or at least remain unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment of himself or the objects of his love and affection who may survive him.

Our Financial Methods.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without repeating these details, I cannot refrain again earnestly presenting the necessity of a prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the greatest peril and perplexity. The

terrible civil war, which shook the foundations of our government more than thirty years ago, brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance and the estrangement of brethren. These are not past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us today, in full strength and activity, as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress.

The Gold Standard.

Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence, this should not lull us into a false security, nor lead us to forego the suddenness of past violations, and more convincing than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations, upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury, are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Issue of Bonds.

Even if only the United States notes, known as greenbacks, were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes, issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create such disturbance as they might, from time to time, when received by the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise be gradually paid out, or otherwise be gradually paid out.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Retiring United States Bonds.

In considering projects for the retirement of U. S. notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated the value of the notes that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution. This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and thus authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

Trusts and Combines.

Another topic in which our people rightly take a deep interest may be briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the branch of industry or commerce, and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices and thus benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily to that direction. It occurs in a particular case it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing the schemes.

When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guarantee of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is manifest.

When our differences are forgotten, and our common political opinions are no longer remembered, nothing in the atmosphere of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow-countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1896.

BRYAN'S "FIRST BATTLE."

Title of the New Book to Be Written by the Defended Nebraskans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8.—The title of William J. Bryan's book is to be "The First Battle." In the preface he states his reasons for writing the work in the following words:

"The campaign of 1896 was a remarkable one, whether we measure it by the magnitude of the issues involved or by the depth of interest aroused. The amount of work done by the advocates of free coinage is beyond computation, and the number of those who took an active part in the contest too great for enumeration. These facts, together with the difficulty of choosing between so many meritorious speeches, have compelled me to limit the quotations to the addresses made and papers issued by persons standing in an official or semi-official capacity, and to the principal speeches delivered by myself.

"I have added a brief history of the campaign, including discussion of the election returns and the significance thereof. It has also been thought best to narrate the part taken by me in the silver agitation prior to the convention, and at the request of the publishers I have included a biographical sketch written by Mrs. Bryan."

It is understood here that the publishers, Conkey & Company of Chicago, will issue the book in the early part of January.

STEEL TRUST BUSTED.

Members of the Association Announce That They Are Acting Independently.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—The Bessemer Steel association, popularly known as the steel trust, has apparently gone to pieces. Yesterday a Cleveland manufacturer who uses steel billets received from concerns which have been members of the association word that they were acting independently and would like to submit their prices.

He received three letters, one of which said that the firm sending it had withdrawn from the pool and could now make better prices. The other two merely said the senders were independent and wished to be considered when future orders were made. A telegram was received to the same effect. The recipient of these communications said he had no doubt that all consumers of steel had been put in possession of the same information.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Dec. 8.—Quitman Jackson, county superintendent, has been appointed receiver of the new Greenfield Hotel company by the judge of the circuit court. Assets, \$35,000; liabilities, \$20,000. The receiver gave bond in \$40,000.

WEYLER HEMMED IN

Insurgents Tightening Their Folds About Him.

MEAGER REPORTS FROM HAVANA

A Number of Small Skirmishes Have Occurred Which Resulted Bad For the Spaniards — Filibustering Vessels Once More Free — A Cargo of Dynamite Has Probably Been Landed For Insurgents.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 8.—Very little reliable news can now be had from Havana direct and all communications come via smuggled letters and "blind" cablegrams.

It is certain that little or no news has been received in Havana from Weyler and the officials are in a state of great suspense therefore. It is rumored, and with truth, too, it is thought, that Maceo is gradually tightening his folds around Weyler's army, extending his forces around the Spanish lines and guarding them so that few can leave without being noticed.

It is well known that Weyler has separated his army, dividing it up into small detachments, ostensibly to hunt for Maceo, and this is what the patriot leader has been waiting for. A number of skirmishes have been fought between these detached Spanish soldiers and the patriot bands under Maceo's best officers, and the result has been bad for the Spaniards. Captain Linn and his pneumatic gun has played havoc with the Spanish columns, and the latter now dread to encounter the "Devil of an Americano, and his hell gun," as they phrase it.

Reinforcements have been hurried to Weyler, and yesterday another regiment of volunteers went forward. Sunday night and yesterday morning fighting was heard in the vicinity of Guanabacoa, near Havana, and more reinforcements have been sent there. Several Spanish soldiers were killed there Sunday night and 10 wounded. The loss of the patriots is not known.

This nearby fighting keeps all Havana in a state of terror, as they feel that a raid may be made upon them any day. New fortifications are being hastily constructed on the roads leading to all the suburbs where not guarded by forts. Cuban leaders here say that this fighting and raids are merely to aid Maceo by keeping Weyler between two fires.

COMPETITOR PRISONERS.

They Will Not Be Tried by Civil Court, but by Courtmartial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A Havana special to The World says: There is absolutely no foundation for the report that the new trial accorded to the Competitor prisoners by the supreme court at Madrid will be by a civil court.

The rehearing will be by ordinary naval courtmartial, which means that the evidence and declarations now being taken before Naval Commissioner Saul within the walls of Cabanillas castle, will be considered in open court later on, at the arsenal or such other point as the admiralty may direct, by high naval officers specially designated to pass formal judgment thereon.

Public notice was given a fortnight or more ago, through The Gazette Official, summoning witnesses for the defense to appear before the naval commissioner and file their depositions. One man, George Ferrera, who presented himself, was at once placed under arrest and charges have since been brought against him as an accomplice. This has called forth a new protest from the American consulate here.

The most damaging evidence against Competitor men as yet obtained by the prosecution is from Teodoro Waza, himself a member of the expedition, but who has declined American protection. He declared that he was a loyal Spanish subject and turned states evidence, Admiral Navarro and Captain General Weyler having promised to pardon him on condition that he supply the crown with testimony.

FILIBUSTERING VESSELS FREE.

The Dauntless Not Fired and the Three Friends Released.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 8.—The steam tug Dauntless will not be fired for leaving Brunswick, Ga., without clearance papers and coming to this port. The collector of customs here, in looking for authority to act in the matter, found two conflicting sections of the law and asked the secretary of the treasury for a ruling. A reply was received, in which the precedent set by J. K. Upton, assistant secretary of the treasury in 1880, in reply to an inquiry from the collector of customs at Georgetown was quoted. This was to the effect that coastwise vessels in going from one district to another in an adjoining state, where a cargo of distilled spirits is not carried, are not required to take out clearance papers.

The steamer Three Friends has filed a bond in the sum of \$10,000 for the release of the boat and the little filibusterer is at liberty to go down the coast in further search of wrecked vessels or anything else that might come in its way. Immediately on notice of its release the vessel began taking on a cargo of coal.

DYNAMITE FOR THE INSURGENTS.

A Belgian Ship Mysterious Disposes of a Dangerous Cargo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that the steamer Darwin has arrived at Santos, Brazil. She sailed from Belgium, with a very large cargo of dynamite, as alleged designed for the revolutionary leaders in Cuba. When searched by the Brazilian customs officers at Santos no dynamite was found on board the Darwin. It is reported that the dangerous cargo was transferred to another vessel before the ship made port.

The Spanish minister in Rio Janeiro has had several conferences with Senor Cerqueira, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, in relation to the Darwin.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—